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**PACIFIC PARADISE PRAISED.**

**Vancouver Music Dealer Charmed  
With Beauties of Hawaii.**

**EXCURSION AROUND THE ISLAND.**

As a Medium of Song the Hawaiian  
Language is Superior to Italian—Ad-  
mirable City Band—Bathing at Wai-  
kiki—Aloha and Lela—Fruits, Etc.

F. J. Painton, a music dealer of  
Vancouver, British Columbia, has  
returned home from a visit to Ha-  
waii of several weeks duration.

The following extract, taken from  
the Vancouver News-Advertiser, con-  
vey the impressions formed by  
that gentleman while in Honolulu:

F. J. Painton is enthusiastic over  
his Hawaiian experiences, as indeed  
is the entire Vancouver colony which  
has made a temporary home on the  
Islands. Honolulu was reached on  
January 26th at 6 o'clock in the morn-  
ing. Rumors of the existing trouble  
were rife on board, but in reality the  
city was found to be very quiet.

"We were charmed with the beauty  
of the place," said Mr. Painton to a  
representative of the News-Advertiser.  
"Exotics of every description grow in  
profusion. Among these are leucanders  
and hoyas, which are cultivated all  
over the verandas, the former growing  
twenty feet high. The lantana culti-  
vated here with the greatest care in  
greenhouses, is the greatest pest of the  
Islands. The roads are excellent and  
admirably adapted to cycling, which  
is largely indulged in. We frequently  
adopted this method of locomotion  
and took several rides to Waikiki. I  
was present at a court martial and  
saw the ex-queen on trial. We used to  
bathe every morning at 6 o'clock—  
early hours at both ends of the day  
being the rule in Honolulu—and we  
always found the water delightfully  
warm. As we ascended Mount Tantalus  
and on these slopes we discovered an  
entirely new species of vegetation, not  
to speak of the guava fruit, which is  
very delicious. The island is covered  
with patches of taro and rice. The  
former is put to an infinite variety of  
uses. The root is boiled, pounded with  
a stone and fermented until it acquires  
a peculiar flavor. It is then called poi  
and is eaten with the food as a condi-  
ment. Everything seems to be made  
from this root, from flour to a cock-  
tail. The papaya is also a most won-  
derful tree. If you take a piece of  
meat, no matter how tough, and hang  
it among the branches for the night,  
in the morning you will find it as  
tender as a chicken. The fruit of the  
tree is said to be good for dyspepsia.

I must also make special reference  
to the admirable city band, which  
displays excellent music for the  
benefit of the citizens. Its attack and  
ensemble are splendid. It plays every  
morning at 8:30 and generally meets  
the boats upon arrival and gives them  
harmonious send-off upon their de-  
parture. On such occasions it plays  
every national air known to man.  
The people have another characteris-  
tic and pleasing custom, which I  
must refer to. When you leave Hon-  
olulu your friends load you with  
wreaths of flowers called lei, placing  
these round your neck. I saw a girl  
absolutely covered with them on one  
occasion, her face alone being visible.

At the moment of presentation the  
donor exclaims, "Aloha!" which is a  
colloquialism indicative of good luck.  
The ex-queen, who has many say, has com-  
posed several very creditable pieces of  
music. Some of the melodies are  
beautiful, and sung in the native  
tongue possess a charm peculiarly  
their own. The Hawaiian language  
is soft, each syllable ending in a vowel.  
In my opinion it is almost superior to  
Italian as a medium of song.

We made many excursions round  
about the island, visiting sugar plan-  
tations and viewing the various pro-  
cesses incidental to the production of  
sugar with keen interest. One of our  
most enjoyable and exciting expedi-  
tions was made in a four-wheeled bus.  
There were many bets on that we  
would never succeed in getting round  
the island, owing to the vast amount  
of hauling up the palm, which such a  
journey necessitates. The task, during  
our trip we got stuck in a stream and  
were compelled to strip, carry the others  
ashore on our backs and then haul out  
the bus. That night we were hospita-  
lity entertained by the natives, who  
practically abandoned the house to us.  
Altogether, I have had a most enjoy-  
able trip and shall always look back  
upon it with pleasure.

ARAGO, COOS CO., OREGON, Nov. 10,  
1893—I wish to inform you of the  
great good Chamberlain's Pain  
Balm has done my wife. She has  
been troubled with rheumatism of  
the arms and hands for six months,  
and has tried many remedies pre-  
scribed for that complaint, but found  
no relief until she used this Balm.  
Balm; one bottle of which has com-  
pletely cured her. I take pleasure  
in recommending it for that trouble.  
Yours truly, C. A. BULLARD 50c,  
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The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY  
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**RACES ON ELEVENTH OF JUNE.**

**Indications Point to Most Success-  
ful Meet for Years**

**HORSES IN TRAINING AT TRACK.**

Meeting of Jockey Club to be Held  
in April—Number of Applications  
for Membership—Track Now Being  
Put in First-Class Order.

Preparations have already begun for  
the race meet to be held on the 11th  
of June, and it would seem from in-  
dications that the coming races will be  
the most interesting held for many  
years. Horsemen are looking forward  
to the event with more than the usual  
amount of interest, and there seems to  
be a desire on the part of the manage-  
ment of the Jockey Club to do its  
share toward making the occasion an  
exciting one.

Secretary Giffard, who is the right  
man in the right place, and who takes  
a lively interest in the sport of racing,  
has promised to have the track put in  
first class condition and many much-  
needed improvements made at the  
grounds, work on which will likely  
commence during the present week.

A canvass shows there is likely to be  
some twenty-five entries for the June  
races—at least there are that many  
available horses owned by gentlemen  
who are partial to racing as an un-  
rivalled sport.

The Jockey Club should arrange this  
year's programme with more liberality  
than has marked the past meetings,  
and under no circumstances should  
family races be made or allowed. This  
is a thing that has done more to de-  
teriorate interest and participation in racing  
in Honolulu than all else combined.

Purses commensurate with the differ-  
ent classes of races should be put up in  
order that persons owning horses  
would have something worthy of  
competing for, and making it an ob-  
ject to go to the expense of training,  
which, in many instances, is more  
costly than the general public has  
any idea of.

Several horses are now at the park  
track and being put in condition for  
the coming races, among them being  
the black stallion Creole (pacer), b-y  
stallion Daylight (trotter), bay  
gelding Bert Lee (pacer), and a  
promising and handsome chestnut  
sorel filly (trotter).

The Jockey Club will hold a meet-  
ing early in April, at which a number  
of applications for membership will be  
considered. It is hoped the introduc-  
tion of new blood into the club will be  
the means of giving racing a decided  
impetus, the present personal smack-  
ing too much of old foginess in the ar-  
rangement and size of the purses put  
up, as well as the exorbitant expendi-  
ture for refreshments, in striking con-  
trast to the relative merit of the  
different races.

There are more horses owned in  
Honolulu and on this island which are  
fast enough to enter the different  
events than ever before, and it re-  
mains with their owners whether they  
will enter them for the June meet. Of  
the number may be mentioned Fred  
Mac, Johnny Goldsmith, Johnny  
Maynard, McGinty, Nevada, Getter,  
Little Joey.

James Gray, estate at Waiaina is  
training three—Senator Stanford and  
two young stallions, Frank Halstead  
of the same place, is putting in condi-  
tion three runners for the June meet-  
ing.

Silkey, Aupuni and Amarino will  
likely come from Maui. Spalling's  
Kralia ranch, Kauai, has five running  
horses, among them being a full sister  
to Amarino. It is thought these, and  
a number of others will enter, which,  
together with the Honolulu horses,  
ought to make some exciting events.

Getter, owned by Tom Hollinger,  
is in splendid condition and will  
likely contend for supremacy against  
Creole, Silkey and Nevada.

Senator Stanford has many admir-  
ers here and elsewhere, and they are  
looking forward with no small degree  
of interest to a match race with  
Amarino. The belief is general that  
Senator Stanford can defeat the Maui  
horse this year.

Lord Brock, owned by Billy Corn-  
wall, should come in, and it is more  
than probable he will compete with  
Senator Stanford and Amarino.

James Quinn has a splendid looking  
team of grays which is said to be fast,  
and he is anxious to test their endur-  
ance on the track.

Sam Wilber, the Club Stables and a  
number of others will make entries in  
the coming event. These, together  
with the outside horses, should insure  
a more than successful meeting.

Bob Ballantyne, the well known  
Maui horseman, recently returned  
from the Coast and will be in hand  
when the ball taps to back his favor-  
ites.

The Jockey Club should make dif-  
ferent arrangements for the press.  
There is plenty of room in the judges'  
stand for the different representatives.  
Much fuller and better reports could  
be obtained if provision was made for  
them there. In all race meetings in  
the United States and elsewhere spe-  
cial attention is paid to newspaper  
representatives, but here it seems they  
are of little consequence—especially so  
to those who manage the Jockey Club.

Take hold, horse men, and let us  
have a race day's sport on the 11th of  
June, free from all manner of jockey-  
ism or favoritism.

**DIED IN DEFENSE OF COUNTRY.**

**Further Eulogies on Henry Castle  
and Charles Carter.**

**Both Answered the Call of Duty Prompt-  
ly and Lost Their Lives in the Ful-  
fillment of a Noble Purpose—  
Dead, Though Not Forgotten.**

Following is the stenographic  
report of the remarks, not pre-  
viously published, made at the  
recent meeting of the Honolulu  
Bar Association:

Mr. Perry said, may it please the  
Court. As a member of the commit-  
tee already referred to, it becomes my  
sad duty to present resolutions rela-  
tive to the death of Henry N. Castle,  
an attorney of this Court. In pro-  
ceeding to do this, my attention is once  
again forcibly called to the fact that  
there are occasions when it behooves  
us to rest a moment from the pursuit  
of our ordinary vocations and reflect  
upon the uncertainties of life, reflect  
upon the fact that sooner or later the  
existence of each one of us here in this  
world must come to an end and obedi-  
ence be given to the summons of the  
Almighty. On such an occasion, when  
one of our number has been called  
away, we are wont to meet and pay  
tribute to his memory, giving expres-  
sion to the thoughts that come upon  
us in regard to those traits which  
characterized him during life. And in  
regard to Henry Castle, that charac-  
teristic of the man which stood out  
most prominently was, it seems to  
me, a constant desire and endeavor to  
do that which he believed to be his  
duty. Al though for several years a  
member of the bar, he did not enter  
upon the active exercise of his pro-  
fession. That, as a practicing attor-  
ney of this Court, he would have  
achieved great success, none of us who  
knew him doubt. He preferred, how-  
ever, to employ his time and his tal-  
ents, while in the Hawaiian Islands,  
in a manner in which it seemed to  
him that he could be of greater bene-  
fit to the community. That he chose  
wisely and that good results attended  
his efforts in behalf of the people of  
these Islands, it is needless to assert.  
His natural gift of a bright mind he  
re-inforced with many years of patient  
research and close study in the higher  
branches of learning. But to his  
scholarly attainments I shall not at-  
tempt to refer, for others are present  
far better qualified to do so.

It was in quest of further knowledge  
and in pursuance of a plan of study  
long since laid out, that, in 1894, he  
left for Germany. At the time of his  
departure, peace and quiet prevailed  
in Hawaii and there were no indica-  
tions that extraordinary services would  
soon be required of her citizens. In  
that belief, then, he left. Not many  
months, however, had elapsed, when  
the telegraph brought him the news  
of the recent uprising. The re in Eu-  
rope, his desire for the safety and the  
prosperity of the Republic without  
doubt was strong and undiminished  
by distance, and when an obstacle  
was attempted to be thrown in the  
path of its onward progress, he lost  
not a moment in going to the rescue.  
That he took passage toward Hon-  
olulu on the first available ship, and  
how it was that that ship's voyage  
came to an abrupt termination, in-  
volving the loss not only of himself,  
but of almost all on board, we have  
heard. Suffice it to say that his was a  
death met while in the fulfillment of  
a noble purpose, the purpose to place  
himself as soon as possible where he  
could perform to the fullest extent his  
duty as a citizen of this country.

"Duty," certainly was his watch-  
word.

Mr. W. O. Smith said: We have  
met on former occasions here, but  
now, I think, quite so sad as this.  
We never before have had occasion  
to meet to pay tribute to two of our  
members at one time and I think  
never before to members so young in  
years. This Court and bar have met  
to do honor to the memory of distin-  
guished judges, the portraits of whom  
we see about us, and to members of  
the bar; but nearly all were men  
either well advanced in years or past  
the prime of life. It comes with a  
greater shock and perhaps it teaches a  
grater lesson to us, in fact that while  
in youth and health and vigor, the  
summons is liable to come; and while  
our thoughts turn with sadness to all  
this suffering, the terrible suffering of  
the last hours of our brother Carter,  
and what must have been the terrible  
life struggle of our brother Castle, we  
glory in the courage, in the self sacri-  
fice which prompted them both. It  
seems to me that perhaps the grater  
lesson which we should consider and  
which should leave a lasting impress  
upon our minds and our hearts is their  
devotion to their profession and work.  
It requires a high order of courage to  
face death on the battle field, to face  
death on the boundless sea, but it re-  
quires higher courage to be faithful in  
the practice of the profession day by  
day, with the temptations that come,  
often unseen, unknown to others, and  
to be faithful in practice before this  
Court, to the high trust committed to  
the members of the bar, may perhaps  
require a courage of a higher order  
than the other. In the sacrifice  
made by brother Carter we cannot  
lose sight of the fact of the great ser-  
vice which he rendered to this coun-  
try. In a recent speech made by the  
present Senator Morgan before the  
United States Senate in regard to

matters so deeply important to the  
present and future welfare of this  
country, he referred with great ear-  
nestness to the fact of the sacrifice  
made by Charles Carter, with whom he  
was acquainted, and that sacrifice has  
had great effect upon the mother  
country to whom we are looking and  
upon whom we so depend. Little we  
thought, when this Court met at its  
last term, that we should be called to  
mourn the death of two of our mem-  
bers, especially of members who had  
such promise of long life and years be-  
fore them. While we re-pect and  
honor their physical courage, let us  
also do honor to that courage which  
made them faithful men in their pro-  
fession.

Associate Justice Frear said. I  
take pleasure on this occasion to pay  
my tribute in honor of the memory of  
both Charles Carter and Henry Castle.  
I was peculiarly impressed with the  
death of each of these gentlemen, not  
merely because of the tragic nature of  
the death in each instance, nor be-  
cause they were members of the same  
profession; but because they were such  
dear and valued personal friends, both  
young men of nearly the same age,  
and who had in many respects the  
same aims and purposes in life. I  
have known each of these gentlemen  
for nearly twenty-five years, our ac-  
quaintance dating from early child-  
hood. Unfortunately I have not been  
thrown so much with Charles Carter,  
on account of his residing in a differ-  
ent part of the city, and his being edu-  
cated at a different school, and for one  
reason and another, but with Mr.  
Castle I attended school for many  
years, recited in the same classes,  
tramped through the mountains with  
him, and played with him almost  
daily in our homes. I may say un-  
hesitatingly, from my acquaintance  
with each of these gentlemen, that  
they have lived lives of unusual honor  
and usefulness. The loss to this bar  
is great. So seldom is a bar, especially  
one of so few members as this,  
called upon to take action  
of this kind upon the death of  
two of its members—members of such  
promise, such high ideals, and  
members so young in age. The bar  
can ill afford the loss. These men  
were different in many respects, and  
yet alike in many respects. They were  
courageous and industrious, both use-  
ful, both noble in character. The one  
was of a judicial, I may say, turn of  
mind; of a philosophical and scholarly  
turn of mind—Mr. Castle; the  
other was of a more practical turn of  
mind. Each was eminently qualified  
for the pursuit of his chosen field of  
life outside of the profession of law,  
for neither of these men confined  
themselves to the mere practice of the  
law or the pursuit of personal inter-  
ests; each gave largely of time as well  
as energy for the public interests the  
one in the field of journalism more  
particularly, and the other in the field  
of state-manship. The loss is great in  
each instance; not merely to personal  
friends, not merely to the profession,  
but to the public at large. Neither  
lived his life in vain; and, in death as  
in life, in each instance, who can say  
how much has been accomplished or  
will yet be accomplished.

Chief Justice Judd said: Every man  
loves his country, but permit me to  
say that I think that patriotic attach-  
ment to the land of his birth is pecu-  
liarly ardent in the sons of Hawaii.  
As a class, they have been willing to  
forego their own ease and the ad-  
vancement of their personal inter-  
ests in order to secure good government  
for the land of their love. They have  
given their time and strength to the  
public service. They have fought, in  
times of great peril, ready to fight and  
it need be to die for their country.

Of such material were the two sons  
of Hawaii of whom you have been  
speaking.

In the hands of such men as Charles  
Carter and Henry Castle the future of  
Hawaii is assured. With both of  
these members of our bar, most bril-  
liant and promising careers have been  
suddenly arrested by the hand of  
death. Let us cherish their memories,  
and let their lives and their heroic  
deaths stimulate the youth of today  
to cultivate the same spirit of patriot-  
ism and self-sacrifice that has  
made their names glorious.

**TELEGRAPH BRIEVITIES**

Peruvian coal is to be introduced on  
the Pacific Coast.

King Humbert of Italy was fifty-  
one years old on the 14th.

Sir Robert William Duff, Governor  
of New South Wales, is dead.

Sir William Harcourt may accept  
the Speakership of the Commons.

It has been decided that the yacht  
Vigilant a new keel shall be fixed in  
New York.

Eight hours a day system has been  
adopted in the postal department of  
Great Britain.

The Violet, with President Cleve-  
land on board, arrived at Norfolk, Va.,  
on March 15th.

Ambassador Bayard is working for  
a satisfactory settlement of the Vene-  
zuela boundary question.

Walcott has been matched against  
Dick Borge for \$5000 a side. They  
fight in England in August.

R. M. Burrows, a prominent London  
business man who died recently in  
Monte Carlo, has bequeathed £4000 to  
Henry George.

The engagement is announced of  
Miss Edith Brown, of New York, to  
Count Cosimo Rucellai, a lieutenant  
in the Italian Navy.

Armenians in Caucasus are exten-  
sively signing an address to Mr. Glad-  
stone, the king the ex premier for  
his defense of the Armenians.

The City Council of Berlin, which  
is controlled by Radicals and Social  
Democrats, has rejected a motion to  
send a birthday address to Bl-m-k.

A number of persons in the Charles-  
ton Navy Yard have been discharged,  
and others' wages reduced because the  
appropriation has been almost ex-  
hausted.



## LATE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

## Nine Italian Prisoners Shot by Colorado Miners

## RIOT AMONG LOUISIANA NEGROES

Spanish Brig Fires at American Merchant Ship—Gresham Demands an Apology—Reported Loss of Four Hundred Persons Aboard a Cruiser.

PUEBLO (Col.), March 13.—A special to the Chief from Walsburg, a small town fifty-six miles from Pueblo, says: A mob in ambush at 7:30 last evening fired on a wagon containing nine Italians who are charged with fatally beating A. J. Hixson, a saloon keeper at Rouse, a coal mining camp six miles from Walsburg, Sunday last. Four of the Italians and the wagon driver were killed.

The prisoners, who had been lodged in the Walsburg jail, were taken to the corner's inquest at Rouse yesterday afternoon. At the conclusion of the session for the day the prisoners were loaded into the wagon and started back to the jail. At Beaver Creek, a region where there is much underbrush, half a score of rifles, presumably in the hands of miners, rang out. Four of the prisoners were instantly killed. Joe Welby, a young American boy who was driving the wagon, was also killed. The officers returned the fire, which lasted several minutes. The most intense excitement reigned. One of the murdered men is supposed to have killed a saloon keeper in Walsburg, a short time before.

ROME, March 16.—Premier Crispien said it was impossible that the Walsburg incident could have any consequences tending to lessen the excellent relations between Italy and the United States. The feeling between the governments had become more cordial under the entente as to Italian emigration. "I received dispatches from Washington today," said the Premier, which assure me of the Government's good intentions. We have ordered Baron Fava to settle the matter directly with the Washington government, and are confident of an amicable and prompt adjustment.

Today's newspapers discuss the incident calmly. The Italian says: "Above all we must not forget that the regular relations of the States to the Washington government prevent an incident occurring in a state from assuming the character of an affair directly between the two countries."

DENVER, (Col.), March 14.—The governor's jury in the Italian lynching case have returned a verdict stating that the lynching was done by parties unknown. The Italian consul at Denver has sent a communication to Governor McIntyre yesterday, calling his attention to the fact that two Italians were taken from the jail at Walsburg and lynched, also relating to several other Italians in jail there and who were threatened with a similar fate.

## FIRED AT THE ALLIANCE.

Outrage by Spanish Man-of-war Upon American Ship.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Colombian Line steamship Alliance, Captain Crossman, from Colon, which arrived at quarantine at 11:45 o'clock today, brought a tale of outrage at sea. On March 8th, at about 7:30 o'clock in the morning when the ship was off the east end of the island of Cuba, a brigantine man of war, flying the Spanish flag was steering in the same direction at a distance of a mile and a half. The Alliance stopped her colors, which were acknowledged and reciprocated by the Spaniard. A few minutes later a puff of smoke appeared from the man of war's bow and a report followed. This was followed a few minutes later by the firing of another blank cartridge. Captain Crossman did not pay any attention to the shooting, but continued on his course northward. The man-of-war then altered her course to follow the Alliance, and almost at once another gun was fired and a solid shot came bounding toward the American steamship, but fell short. Two other shots were fired, but both went wide. The Spaniard then dropped anchor, and after a chase of about twenty-five miles altered her course and headed back. Captain Crossman can advance no theory to account for the action of the Spaniard.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Spanish Minister has received no reply from the Captain-General of Cuba regarding the firing upon the American steamer Alliance. When the report of the Captain-General is received it will be laid before Gresham. The Spanish Minister has received no information regarding the discovery near Savannah of a secret store of arms and ammunition destined for use in the Cuban insurrection.

## ORIZABA ON FIRE

Poisonous Gases Being Committed from the Volcano.

CORDOBA (State of Vera Cruz, Mexico), March 16.—The peak of Orizaba, an active volcano, is in a state of eruption. The signs of disturbance began to manifest themselves last Sunday night, and have increased in force since that time. The cone is now vomiting poisonous gases, and thick volumes of smoke are emitted from a hundred apertures in its great mass. The earth for a number of miles around is shaken perceptibly with subterranean vibrations. Great alarm exists among the dwellers in the cities of Cordoba, Orizaba, Xalapa and the dozens of small villages scattered within the slope of the strange and interesting phenomenon. The shocks are yet but of a moderate nature, and no damage from them has been reported.

## CRUISE FOR DROPPED.

Four Hundred Persons Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

LONDON, March 13.—There is an unconfirmed report that the cruiser Retno Rego has foundered off Tangier. More than 400 persons are supposed to have been drowned. The Retno Rego is three days overdue at Cadix.

## America Demands an Apology.

MADRID, March 15.—The American minister today presented a demand for an apology and reparation from Spain on account of the Alliance affair. The minister's claim was based on a dispatch from Gresham in which the latter reiterates the facts of the firing on the steamship Alliance by a Spanish war vessel, and says the windward passage where the firing occurred is the standard and usual right of the United States and the Caribbean sea. The forcible interference with them cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, and can under no circumstances be tolerated when a state of war exists. This government will expect a prompt disavowal of the act, a due expression of regret on the part of Spain and will insist that immediate and positive orders be given to the Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate commerce nor in any way wantonly imperil life and property lawfully under the American flag.

## British Purser Shot

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Acting Secretary of State Olney sent a dispatch to Governor Foster of Louisiana yesterday, informing him that the British Ambassador had complained of the shooting of the purser of the ship Engineer during the rioting in New Orleans yesterday, and has asked to be informed what steps had been taken for the safety of lives. It is not probable that England will ask the United States to compensate the wounded purser, but it is probable that some indemnity will be paid him as a matter of international courtesy. It is stated the Governor will under no circumstances order federal troops to New Orleans until the resources of the state are exhausted or the Government property is attacked.

## Quarrelsome Governors.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—A bitter quarrel occurred between Lieutenant Governor Nye and Governor Matthews early before noon today. This is the last day of the Legislature and the Lieutenant-Governor took advantage of his constitutional rights to pass on bills on the last day. Governor Matthews heard of this and started out to hunt for Nye. He found him in the speaker's room and demanded that he permit the passage of the prize-fighting bill. Those present say that Nye told the Governor to go to hell. "I am running this Senate," said Nye, "and not a single bill shall be passed while I'm in the chair." The Governor left in a rage and blows were narrowly averted.

## The Peruvian Revolution.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Charge d'Affaires attaches no importance to the dispatch stating that three hundred Government troops were killed in a battle near Cabana, a few days ago and which resulted in the defeat of the Peruvian troops. He says the present revolution in Peru is a revolution in name only. Not more than two thousand are engaged in the so-called revolution. Operations are confined to outlying communities.

## Behring Sea Patrol.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The following revenue cutters have been designated to patrol the Behring sea this season: Corwin, Rush, Bear, Grant, Wolford and Perry. Assistant Secretary of State Hamlin today stated that the President had not designated any warships to patrol Behring sea. Several warships will probably be designated to assist the revenue cutters later, should the number of "poachers" in the sea become numerous enough to require their presence.

## Negroes Killed in Riots.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Troubles between the white and negro longshoremen of New Orleans, resulted in an attack upon the negroes by a mob of white men on the morning of March 12th. Five men were killed and blue-serious injured.

Latest reports state everything quiet, though the militia are still on guard.

## New Trial for Wiman.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The general term of the Supreme Court has reversed the judgment convicting Erasmus Wiman of forgery in the second degree, and on which he was sentenced to five years and six months in State prison; and has granted him a new trial.

## Diplomat in Danger.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12.—The Russian yacht Czarlina, with the Minister to Greece on board, was wrecked on Sunday in the Gulf of Patras. The fate of the Minister and crew is unknown. Two Greek warships have been sent to the scene of the wreck.

## Immigration from Quebec.

QUEBEC, March 14.—A telegram from St. Paul, Kamouraska, states that one hundred persons took the train on Tuesday for the United States. A similar number left last week. Other places in Quebec district are being similarly depopulated.

## The New Australian Line.

LONDON, March 15.—The Colonial Office and Treasury are considering Jas E. Huddart's project for the new Canadian Pacific steamship line to Australia and will give a decision soon.

In the fall of 1893 a son of Mr. T. A. McFarland, a prominent merchant of Liver O.K. Sutter Co., Cal., was taken with a very heavy cold. The pains in his chest were so severe that he had spasms and was threatened with pneumonia. His father gave him several large doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which broke up the cough and cured him. Mr. McFarland says whenever his children have croup he invariably gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always cures them. He considers it the best cough remedy in the market. For sale by all medical dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

## TERMS OF PEACE IN THE EAST.

## Li Hung Chang and Suite of Forty En Route to Japan.

## KOREA IS TO BE INDEPENDENT.

Rich Island of Formosa to be Annexed to Japan—China Will Pay a Cash Indemnity of \$250,000,000 in Gold—Extra Powers Under New Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—As a result of the negotiations between Minister Dun in Japan and Minister Denby in China, the terms of the peace about to be concluded between China and Japan are now known with a short of exactness. As understood in official circles, they are as follows:

1. The treaty between Japan and China has ceased to exist by reason of the war, but, on the renewal of peace, the new treaty will grant Japan extra territorial jurisdiction over China, but the latter country will surrender the extra territorial jurisdiction formerly held in Japan.

2. There will be no extension of Japanese territory on the mainland of Asia, but the island of Formosa, a Chinese possession lying off the coast, will be permanently ceded to Japan.

3. The Japanese will, by treaty, be granted the right to continue the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei, the two great naval stations leading to the Gulf of Pechili, for a term of years.

4. The claims of China that Korea is a dependency of hers shall be forever relinquished, and Korea shall henceforth be independent.

5. The cash indemnity to be paid by China will not exceed \$250,000,000 in gold.

VIENNA, March 13.—The Politische Correspondenz says that China has appealed to all the European Powers and the United States to assist and cooperate in the negotiations for peace. The writer adds that the Cabinets are likely to hold Four Parties on the subject.

PARIS, March 13.—The European edition of the Herald will print tomorrow this dispatch, dated Shanghai yesterday: The high Chinese officials have been terrified by the fall of Wei-Hai-Wei and New Chwang. Seeing nothing to stop an immediate advance upon Peking they are hurrying thence by the wireless, despatching their posts in the wildest panic. The Japanese squadron of sixteen warships and cruiser—have been sighted off North Formosa, however, along the coast between Kiliung and Tamsui, which evidently are destined to be attacked. The garrison numbered 30,000, and the Japanese probably will adopt their previous tactics of a combined land and sea attack. They probably will disembark marines between Tamsui and Kiliung.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Information which reaches here through private but trustworthy sources, is to the effect that Li Hung Chang's peace mission to Japan will probably look to other matters than an amicable settlement of hostilities between China and Japan. The existing commercial treaties between the two countries have been set aside by the war and it is understood that a new treaty will be formed. In this new treaty, it is asserted, Japan will insist that her consular officers in China shall have jurisdiction over all matters connected with subjects of Japan who may be living in China.

Japan, it is asserted, looks with much disfavor upon an unchecked immigration of Chinese to her shores as do the United States or any other country which has restricted Chinese immigration. It is believed that the new treaty with China will contain provisions which will not permit Chinese to enter the interior of Japan, but will limit their residence wholly to the sea coast cities. So far as a treaty of peace is concerned, it is claimed that Japan will insist on an indemnity sufficient to cover the expenses of the war. It is estimated that this sum will reach \$150,000,000. The radical war party of Japan are also urging that all part of the province of Manchuria which is now occupied by Japanese troops shall be ceded to Japan, and that the latter Government be placed in control at Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei. It is also understood that Japan will, above everything else, claim the island of Formosa where the rich sugar plantations of the Orient are located.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The cable report that a Japanese squadron of sixteen warships had been seen on Formosa is believed at the Japanese Legation here to indicate the opening of the spring campaign in the warm-southern latitude. The Japanese are reported to be gathering an army for the purpose of conquering this big Chinese island, which is to be annexed to Japan under the treaty of peace soon to be signed. The island, though nominally China's, has never been conquered from the Malay aborigines, so that Japan will be obliged to subdue the natives. It is desired by Japan on account of its vast coal deposits.

SHANGHAI, March 18.—Li Hung Chang, China's peace envoy, sailed for Japan this afternoon, with his suite of forty persons.

## Visit of Prominent Divine.

One of the thorough passengers by the Miowera was the Rev. Dr. H. R. Haweis, of St. James' Church, Marylebone, London, on his way to the Colonies where he is engaged to deliver fifty lectures. Dr. Haweis is well known as the author of several works, one of which is "Music and Morals." He is also an accomplished violinist. During the short stay of the steamer in port, Dr. Haweis called on Admiral and Mrs. Barclay, and went over St. Andrew's Priory school. He

also looked over St. Andrew's Cathedral, and later dined with the Bishop of Honolulu at Iolani College. Dr. Haweis was delighted with what he saw of Honolulu.

## Sunday at St. Andrew's.

The captain, officers and sailors of H. M. S. Nympha attended divine service at St. Andrew's Cathedral Sunday morning. There was also a large congregation present. The Rev. V. H. Kitcher intoned the service, and the sermon on the life of Joseph was preached by the Bishop of Honolulu. Mr. A. G. S. Hawes, the British Commissioner, and Captain Huntingford, of the Nympha, occupied front seats. The sailors joined heartily in singing the hymns. At the close of the service the British national anthem was played on the organ.

## C. W. ASHFORD TALKS.

Says Military Commission is Illegally Constructed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Among the passengers on the steamer Arawa, which arrived from Sydney via Apia and Honolulu this morning, were Captain William Davies, P. G. Camarinos, Carl Klemme, Henry Von Werthen, C. W. Ashford and H. Juen. They are all from Honolulu and were released from prison on condition that they would leave the country. Before leaving Ashford called on the ex queen and asked her if he could do anything for her in America. She replied that all possible had already been done. Ashford, who is a British subject, vainly appealed to the British Minister for aid. "English subjects and American citizens," said Ashford, "have been denied the right of trial by jury and condemned to penal servitude by an irresponsible and illegally constructed military commission. I know that the British Minister is expecting instructions which will enable him to demand the release of prisoners entitled to claim the protection of the English flag."

OTTAWA, March 12.—Mrs. Ashford of Port Hope, has asked the Premier to interest himself on behalf of her two sons, Clarence and Volney, committed to jail by the Government of the Republic. Sir Mackenzie Bowell has written to the British consul for particulars.

## Hood's Saved Their Lives

Poisoned by Impure Water  
Now in Good Health, Lively, Happy

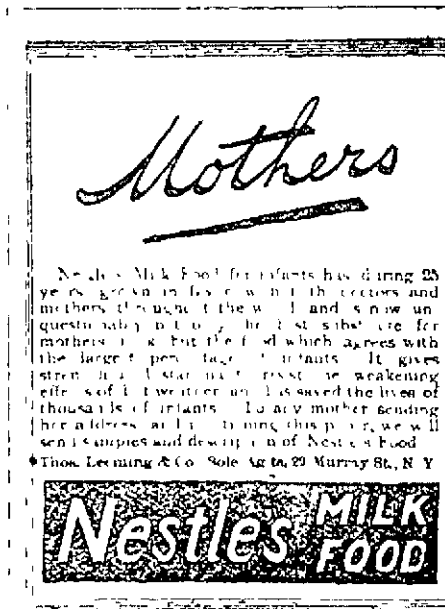


"I and Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—Last winter, my two girls, boy and wife were taken ill. The doctors said they were poisoned by drinking water from an old well. The two girls failed to rally under the doctor's treatment. Eva, aged four years, fell away so she only weighed 10 lbs., coughed all the time and was helpless. Physicians said

She Had Consumption. Lily, aged eight years, was nearly as bad as Eva but being older and stronger, held up a little better. We gave them both Hood's Sarsaparilla, which built up their strength and health, and they became fat and plump, lively and happy. My son Carroll was in a bad condition, having a bad cough and very weak. He was obliged to lie down most of the time. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla put him on his feet and restored perfect health. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children's lives."

JOHN T. BROWN, Stowe, Vermont.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. HOBSON DRUG CO. PROPRIETORS. 106 Wholesale Agents.



The Agency for  
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD  
IS WITH THE  
Hollister Drug Company, Limited  
521 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

## The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK,

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.

Company's Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1894

ASSETS - \$204,638,783.96

## Income.

Received for Premiums.....\$36,123,163.83  
Received from all other sources.....11,897.06 12 \$48,020,869.94

## Disbursements.

To Policy-holders for Claims by Death.....\$11,909,994.94  
" " for Endowments Dividends, etc.....169,442.14 \$21,089,267.08  
For all other Accounts.....9,789,434.18 \$30,878,891.26

## Assets.

United States Bond and other Securities.....\$83,970,691.67  
First Lien Loans on Bonds and Mortgage.....71,339,415.92  
Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....11,336,140.00  
Real Estate.....21,691,731.39  
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies.....9,651,998.91  
Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums, etc.....6,556,507.00  
Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities, Co.'s Standard, Am 4 per cent.....\$4,651,833.66  
Surplus.....\$2,593,324.82

Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed.....\$750,290,677.97  
Insurance and Annuities in force December 31 1894.....805,077,718.42

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.  
From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

## Report of the Examining Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1895.  
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Company, held on the 26th day of December 1894, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1894, and to verify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company.

The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and they certify that the statement is in all particulars correct, and that the assets specified therein are in possession of the Company.

I, making this certificate, the Committee bear testimony to the high character of the investments of the Company and express their approval of the system, order, and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted.

Witness our hands and seals this 7th day of February, 1895.  
H. L. Von Post, J. Robert Herriock, Charles R. Henderson,  
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Charles E. Miller, Robert Sewall.

## Board of Trustees.

Samuel D. Babcock, Oliver Harriman, Robert Sewell, Robert A. Grannis,  
Charles E. Miller, George S. Coe, Henry W. Smith, S. V. R. Ruger,  
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Charles R. Henderson, Jno. W. Hutchinson, H. Walter Webb, James C. Holden,  
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Adrian L. L. Jr., Alex. H. L., Fred Cronwell, J. Robert Herriock,  
Stuyvesant Fish, George S. Bowlin, Lewis J. Lewis, Julien P. Davies,  
Wm. P. Dixon, Augustus D. Juillard, Theo. A. Havemeyer.

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JOHN A. FONDA, Assistant Treasurer, J. WESTIMPTON, 2d Assistant Treasurer,  
WILLIAM P. SAND, Cashier, EDWARD P. HOLDEN, Assistant Cashier,  
E. O. MCCLINTOCK, LL.D., F.R.S., Actuary,  
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GRANVILLE M. WHITE, M.D.

For particulars apply to  
S. B. ROSE,  
General Agent Hawaiian Islands.

Give the Baby A Perfect Nutrient  
FOR GROWING CHILDREN.  
CONVALESCENTS,  
CONSUMPtives,  
DYSPEPTICS,  
and the Aged, and  
in Acute Illness and  
all Wasting Diseases.

THE MUTUAL  
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK  
RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.  
Assets December 31st, 1894: \$204,638,783.96  
A Good Record, the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO  
S. B. ROSE,  
General Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

ASK FOR  
LIEBIG'S COMPANIES  
EXTRACT OF MEAT  
FINEST AND CHEAPEST  
MEAT-FLAVOURING  
STOCK FOR SOUPS,  
MADE DINERS AND SAUCES.  
Invaluable for India as  
an Efficient Tonic in all  
cases of Weakness.  
Keeps good in the hottest  
climates, and for any  
length of time.  
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.



# VALUABLE HAWAIIAN STAMP.

Treasure in the Possession of an Oakland, California, Man.

SOLD TO H. F. CROCKER FOR \$350.

This Transaction Beats the Pacific Coast Record for the Price Paid for a Single Stamp—Interesting Data from H. M. Whitney Regarding Hawaiian Stamps

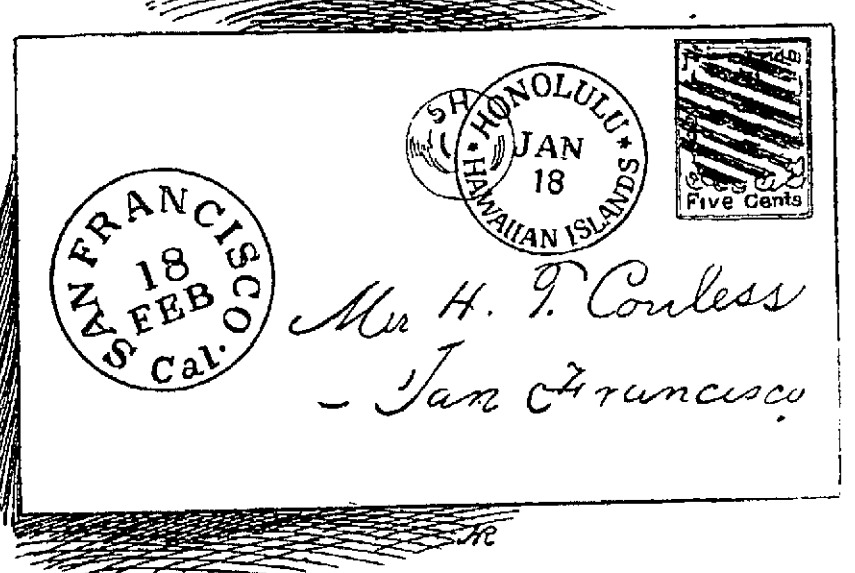
Within the past week philatelic circles have been greatly excited over the "find" and sale in this city of one of the greatest stamp varieties, says a late issue of the San Francisco Call. It fell to the fortune of C. K. Sturtevant of Oakland, manager for a large San Francisco real estate firm, to discover the rarity and to dispose of it to H. J. Crocker, San Francisco's most prominent collector, for \$350.

Mr. Sturtevant, in the course of his duties, has frequent occasions to inspect vacant premises, and like all stamp collectors, has a penchant for rummaging in garrets, closets, etc., in

Postmaster General from 1850 to 1856 and from 1883 to 1886 (during the former period the stamp mentioned was issued), on being shown the printed illustration said that "if this purports to be an exact copy of the original envelope, there is room to doubt its genuineness. The date of the letter bearing the numeral 5 cent stamp is not given, but these stamps were seldom used after the introduction of the lithographed stamp of the same denomination, which I received from Boston during 1853.

"No date stamp, like the one on the envelope shown in the cut, was ever used in the early days of the postal service here. This represents a modern steel stamp, whereas the old date stamps were made of wood, morticed for changing the date of the month and the year, and were much larger—say the size of a twenty-dollar piece. I have now several of these old letters stamped with the first date-stamps used. I think they were introduced about the year 1851 or '52.

"Envelopes were not used in ordinary correspondence here till after 1860. The address was written on the letter sheet, which was sealed with a wafer.



THE STAMP FOR WHICH H. J. CROCKER PAID \$350.

the hope of making a "strike" among old correspondence of scarce and rare stamps.

About ten days ago his business called him to an unoccupied building on Mission street near the waterfront. In a large vault built into the brick wall in the basement of the structure, he found four or five good sized wooden boxes filled with letters, documents, etc. He was not long in entering on the work of thoroughly exploring their contents. The letters were put up in packages held together by rubber bands. Some-body had evidently been looking over their contents recently, as the boxes were broken open and many of the packages were scattered among the other rubbish that partly filled the vault.

Mr. Sturtevant had gone carefully through several bundles of papers, when he picked up one that still had the rubber band about it. This had become brittle from old age, and as he picked it up the band broke and the package opened, displaying, to his astonishment and delight, a letter bearing a stamp that every collector dreams of possessing, but which very few hope to acquire. It was what is known as the five-cent Hawaiian missionary stamp, cancelled, but in what the stamp auctioneers would describe as magnificent condition, and is catalogued at \$500.

When he got over the first shock of joyful surprise, he vigorously resumed his search, in strong hopes of discovering additional specimens or perhaps some of the two-cent and thirteen-cent stamps of the same issue, valued respectively at \$1500 and \$350 each. But while he secured many old United States stamps, his five-cent missionary stamp remained his sole great prize.

For a few days he kept his secret. Then he communicated the fact of his good fortune to a fellow-collector. After that it was not long before it was almost the sole topic of conversation among the fraternity. He had offered from all the local dealers and several collectors, but as he had not been able to make up his mind whether to keep it for the adornment of his album or to dispose of it, he refused to consider any of them. He finally concluded to dispose of it, preferring to use the proceeds for a number of less valuable stamps.

Among others who had heard of the "find" was H. J. Crocker. The latter gentleman was particularly anxious to secure this specimen, as he had but recently bought the 13-cent of the same issue at an auction sale of the Chicago Philatelic Society for \$130, and the latter was not near so fine a specimen as that possessed by Mr. Sturtevant. He arranged an interview with the latter, and in less than fifteen minutes the stamp and the letter to which it was affixed became the property of Mr. Crocker, while Mr. Sturtevant carried off Mr. Crocker's cheque for \$350.

This transaction beats the Pacific Coast record for the price paid for a single stamp. The nearest thereto was \$300 paid to W. S. Litchopp for the 3-cent Sa-o-y error by Mr. Crocker, and \$250 paid by W. A. H. Connor also to Mr. Litchopp for a 5-cent Baltimore local stamp.

Additional value is given to the latest acquisition of Mr. Crocker by the fact that it is on the original letter. Counterfeits are often made of rarities, and some of them are so well executed that collectors now frequently exact the history of extreme and costly rarities. In this case the history is brief and clear, and the evidence of the stamp's genuineness beyond cavil. It will be preserved in the exact condition in which it was found. It is affixed to the back of one of the sheets of paper on which the letter had been written and which had been folded to the size of a 5-inch envelope.

[Hon. H. M. Whitney, who was

# POLITICAL PRISONERS DEPART.

Scene of Excitement Along the Docks Over the Incident.

F. J. Testa Arrested for Assaulting an Officer—Jesse Kane Protests Against Her Brothers Leaving—Etc.

(From Saturday's Daily)

There was weeping and wailing on the Kinau and Claudine wharves yesterday afternoon. Several hours before the Kinau sailed natives—men, women and children—wended their way thither. The majority of them congregated to catch a glimpse of and bid adieu to the thirty-five native political prisoners who were sent off on the vessel to Hawaii, where they will do road duty until further orders.

A platoon of police, under command of Captain Parker, preceded the arrival of the convicts. There was considerable excitement, eager expectation and more curiosity over the event. The arrival at the wharf of the prisoners in their natty striped suits was the signal for an outburst of feeling on the part of those near and dear to them. Women wailed, men shouted, children bawled, dogs barked, and altogether the scene was quite affecting.

W. C. Lane, Patrick Lane and John Wise were among the prisoners. John Lane was scheduled to leave with the party, but owing to his having been attacked during the morning with German or some other kind of measles, he was left behind.

The crowd remained on the wharves until the Kinau entered the passage, and during the time waved hats, handkerchiefs, umbrellas and what not, keeping up a continual howl.

F. J. Testa, he of obese tendencies, and who enjoys distinction as editor of a native paper, the owner of a stubborn disposition, and an all-round hater of haoles, was present in spirit and flesh. He was there for the purpose, no doubt, of gathering material for a caustic tirade against the Government. In fact, so eager was he to get all the news that he came in contact with the strong arm of the law—and as usual in such cases, got the worst of it.

The editor had his notebook and pencil in hand, ready to jot down anything that might be of interest to his readers.

Testa insisted that it was his duty to block up the passageway on the wharf reserved for the prisoners to march through. A policeman thought differently and wished him to desist, gently pushing his avoirdupois frame back into line. This enraged the whilom journalist and speculator to such an extent that he forgot his duty to his fellow man, and struck the officer a stinging blow on the chest, coupled with an epithet not usually found in print in secular newspapers. The policeman expostulated with his weighty opponent, and finally forced the "mighty man of Gaul" aside. The matter was reported to Captain Parker, who immediately ordered Testa arrested and taken to the city jail, where a charge of assault was entered against him. Later, after the show was over, the would-be knocker-out of limbs of the law was released on \$500 bonds furnished by C. B. Maile and Maui-hawa.

During yesterday morning Mrs. Jessie Kane, sister of the Lane boys, called on Marshal Hitchcock and protested against the sending of her brothers off the island. She would have the Marshal to know she was a lady, and that some respect should be shown her wishes in the matter. The Marshal replied in a matter-of-fact manner to the remark that he hoped she was a lady.

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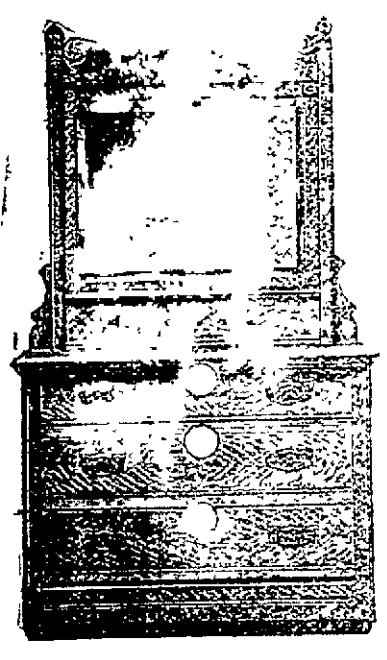
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## Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1895

The woman's suffrage bill has been defeated a second time in the Massachusetts Legislature. It is strange indeed that Massachusetts, with its boasted glory of setting the pace for all that is intellectual and civilized, should be so far behind the states of more recent organization in granting women the right to vote.

COLONEL BRECKENRIDGE of Kentucky distinguished himself during the last days of the Fifty-third Congress by making a personal attack upon a member of the House, and inviting a free fight in one of the aisles. The people of Ashland district made no mistake in relegating the gallant colonel to private life.

THE addition of Arbor Day to Hawaii's list of holidays will be a matter for the consideration of the coming Legislature. Dr. B. G. Northrop's visit to this country has set in motion many ideas for improving and beautifying the country, that have remained dormant simply for the lack of an active and inspiring power.

ANGLOMANIA appears to have reached the South Sea Islanders, or in other words the "Kanakas" of Queensland are approaching the most degenerate form of civilization. When requested to sign a contract binding him to a planter for three years one of these "recruits" refused to touch the pen unless a further provision was inserted in the contract, that he should receive a new shirt and a new pair of trousers each week. It is also evident that the South Sea Islander must be reading the newspapers. How else could he have learned that the Prince of Wales wears a new pair of trousers each week?

THE investigation of the Brooklyn trolley strike by the New York Board of Mediation and Arbitration is as void of effective results as was the strike itself. Numerous suggestions were made for the prevention of further troubles, but the propositions constitute such a marked departure from the existing conditions that there is little danger of an acceptance from either side. So, after all the fighting, the workman suffers the principal loss. He is poorer in pocket and commands less respect from the world in general. When the day laborer comes to realize how little is to be gained by a departure from legal methods of gaining recognition, then and only then may he expect to improve his condition.

DURING a recent prayer meeting in the Plymouth Congregational church of Brooklyn, Thomas G. Shearman, a lawyer who won glory by assisting the defense in the Beecher trial, indulged in the most virulent attack upon the Hawaiian Republic and the Congregational church that has thus far been made public. As might be expected the New York Evening Post published Mr. Shearman's remarks and endorsed them editorially. Under the cloak of religion Mr. Shearman gave voice to a political sentiment unworthy of the member of any Christian church. His premises are lies and his conclusions deception. The source of the trade has given it a prominence that could not otherwise be obtained. Frank Hastings has published a refutation of certain charges concerning Father Damien, and it is reported that Mr. Hastings and Miss M. C. Hastings have extended a reprieve to the Hawaiian Republic.

## TO IMPROVE THE MILITARY.

The selection of a colonel, announced for Wednesday evening next, is a matter of prime importance. Indeed, in view of the recent insurrection, it may be questioned whether the determination of this matter so soon after the suspension of martial law may not prove to be the "haste" that "makes waste."

For the first time since the abolition of monarchy, the armed enlisted support of the Government has been called upon for active service. It cannot be claimed that the result is due to the superior generalship of the Government forces as demonstrated during the ten days of January last, as much as to the imbecility of the enemy. We cannot presume upon the repetition of such quality, or upon any lack of bravery, organization or equipment in any possible future uprising. If we do we will deserve to pay therefor the price of more than one Charles Carter. Our ten days campaign should have been but forty-eight hours at the most. It may be said that this assertion is very easy in retrospect, that, in slang phrase, it is nothing but "hind-sight." Admitting it as such but emphasizing the necessity of turning it into foresight for the next emergency. We have reason to be deeply thankful, first, that the watchfulness of the police department in surprising the plot, and second, that the landing of arms not being accompanied by a hundred desperate filibusters, prevented a night of fire and bloodshed. How may the situation be improved?

It appears to us that the January campaign amply demonstrated the desirability of securing in the position of colonel a man of the most exhaustive professional military training. West Point or Annapolis furnish none too much for our need. Such an one should be practically, as he is executive, the commander-in-chief instantly upon the outbreak of hostilities. In constant communication with the Marshal, the police and the military would be formed into an alliance instantly operative and efficient because acting under direction having intelligent reference to the highest effectiveness of each part in its relation to the other. Such organization would present such a formidable obstacle to every phase of armed rebellion that it would probably absolutely deter the attempt and certainly would enable Napoleon's promptness and rapidity of action.

Such intelligent alliance of the two departments was apparently lacking in January. Monday, January 7th, beheld the spectacle of from twelve to fourteen hundred armed supporters of the Republic in bodies well organized separately, ready to suppress the rebellion of a rumored three or four hundred at most, including a supposed possible rising in town. All of these men were willing, many of them eager, to risk their lives in a stern, quick suppression of rebellion, and were obliged to be content with waiting while perhaps one hundred were at the front. Preferable to such a situation would be the organization of the entire support of the Republic under the Marshal. Its efficiency and promptness of action under the present incumbent will hardly be doubted, but we believe that the strongest support of the Government will be found in such an alliance under an improved administration.

As the wisdom of any law can only be demonstrated in application, so the soundness of the amendment of our military act to United States army conditions instead of state militia law, is made clear in the light of our recent experience. We have heard that the report of the previous that it was the intention of the Legislature to amend the act in such a way as to make it more effective.

ter of the supreme importance of saving human life. It is, as well, for the greater security of property and stability of the Republic.

There is no room, in its consideration, for politics, personal ambitions, or vanities. Every such motive, in the light of the high worth to the youngest republic, of unselfish patriotism, becomes criminal, and we believe is not to be apprehended. The January campaign leaves no doubt, had any existed, of the devotion to the Republic of those whose opportunity of preferment might be affected by the course we advocate, and that a calm, dispassionate reflection upon the situation will make them advocates of this course.

## THE LATEST CABLE STORY.

The reports of probable negotiations for Pacific cable construction by the combined enterprise of Hawaii, Japan, Russia, France and the United States are undoubtedly the result of some correspondent unearthing the scheme championed by General A. S. Hartwell some four years ago. During the fall of 1891 General Hartwell went to Washington and presented to Secretary Blaine and others prominent in the executive and legislative affairs a plan for cable construction by a combination of nations including the United States, Hawaii, England, Germany, France, Russia and China. His idea was for the United States to take the initiative and lay the cable to this country, relying upon the other countries mentioned to extend the line to their various domains. It was then proposed that the nations interested should by treaty declare the cable a neutral possession in event of war. The scheme met with general approval in the United States, and the representatives of Germany at Washington also gave evidence that their Government would look favorably upon such a movement. A proposition was made for General Hartwell to place the matter before the various Governments in person, but owing to the press of private affairs he returned to this country and the matter dropped, so far as a consummation of the plan was concerned.

It can readily be seen that the United States would be heartily in favor of such an arrangement, since by controlling the link from California to Hawaii, it would hold the key to the situation from a commercial point of view, which state of affairs might be looked upon with some apprehension by England. The other powers interested, however, particularly Russia, would be ready to accept a proposition giving them telegraphic communication free from British dictation. The neutrality treaty is certainly an advance step of civilization and would prevent a dictatorial control which might arise through a declaration of war. It is possibly an advance too marked to receive the approval of nations jealous of the rights they might exercise in time of war, provided the treaty did not exist, but the boon to the commercial world of such a measure cannot be overestimated.

Whatever may be the source or the result of these recent press reports emanating from Washington, the agitation of Pacific cable construction for the past few years has established the fact that the United States is looked upon the world over as the one government of all others to assume the initiative by establishing communication with Hawaii. Once this is done a comparatively short time will elapse before Japan, Russia or England will complete the circuit. Furthermore, no private corporation will launch a cable without substantial assistance from public funds. As General Hartwell well said in his letter to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to a term of years ago, "the cable is a public utility."

## THE BACHELOR GIRL.

Though feminine emancipation has not reached the theoretical condition to which a fair proportion of the sex aspire, the women and the world in general can be thankful for the classification inferred in that new Americanism, the bachelor girl. Feminine independence and declaration of rights is doubtless responsible for the expression. The girl who does not find the personification of her future happiness in the sterner sex simply swings out of the marriage market and shifts for herself. She is dependent on no one, can earn her own living and buy her own theater tickets if necessary. The bachelor girl does not necessarily confine her affection to a colony of cats, though she has not reached the state when she can face a mouse without flinching. She is the hale fellow well met, of womankind.

Cranky? Of course, she is cranky in some respects. The bachelor never yet lived who did not have a turn of mind a little different from the usual run of people. She is bright and happy as a rule, however, and makes more than one home pleasant in ways not to be found in the whole category of old maid-dom. Men are good things in their place, according to her idea, and she will not shun their courtesies nor court their presence as necessary to her existence. She holds a good social position. Then, too, the beautiful friendships that may exist between women are recognized, and the possibility of a home being made without a man in it is a certainty. She entertains in quiet ways; sometimes give a little dinner party, and the man usually feels himself lucky who has the good fortune to share in the unassuming festivities.

When the bachelor girl grows old her nose is not inclined to become pointed or her feet increase in size. She keeps in touch with the world and moves agreeably along with it. Taken all in all, this new form of independence is an acquisition whose quiet personality is a blessing to womankind and commands the respect of the men.

SECRETARY GRESHAM recently told a Washington correspondent that "a diplomatic or consular representative cannot with propriety publish in the newspapers his criticisms of the actions of the officers of the Government to which he is accredited. His observations on that line could with much more propriety be transmitted confidentially to the State Department." Supposing the criticism was expressed and did not get into the newspapers, what then?

## VOICE OF THE PRESS

The Republic of Hawaii demonstrated its capacity to govern the Islands when it promptly suppressed the rebellion of January 6, 1895. It is not going wide of the mark to say that the Hawaiian Government, in its excellent and efficient exercise of governmental authority, gave the Administration at Washington the most complete rebuke ever administered in a distant land. There is now eager desire in Washington to save the lives of conspirators who were caught "red handed" in open rebellion to constituted authority. It is not the business of the United States to tell Hawaii how she must treat her rebels. If we prefer to pardon, promote and exalt ours, it is no sign that we should insist on other nations following our example. If it seems clear to the Republic of Hawaii that extreme measures only can prevent a recurrence of rebellion in that quarter, then let extreme measures be enforced. The people of Hawaii are anxious for the friendship confidence and protection of the United States. The sentiment in favor of actual annexation to this country is very strong. It seems plainly our duty as a nation to either annex Hawaii or bestow that protection from foreign interference which this Island people so deeply desire.

## VICTIMS OF THE SIOUX

Iowa soon to unveil a Monument commemorating the Spirit Lake Massacre. The state of Iowa will soon unveil a monument marking the spot where 42 brave pioneers were surprised and slain by the bloodthirsty Sioux. In 1857 the Sioux were powerful in Iowa and resented the presence of the white men who were occupying their lands. Western settlements had sprung up along the trail of the forty-niners.

Among the four was Abbie Gardner, who was an infant at the time. She was held captive for four months, and with her three companions was ransomed by the state. She married a man named Sharp, is still living and was largely instrumental in persuading the legislature that the graves of the pioneers should be marked in a fitting manner. Her plea was answered at the last session of the general assembly of Iowa by the passage of a bill appropriating \$5,000 for the Spirit Lake monument, as it is called. The monument has been erected and will be unveiled in a short time. It is 55 feet high and is formed of alternate squares of rough and polished granite. At the top is a capstone shaped like an arrowhead.

In addition to Mrs. Sharp another survivor, Mrs. Marble, is still living. Mrs. Sharp now owns the cabin and grounds where the massacre occurred and has established there a summer resort and a museum which is filled with mementos of the original settlement and the massacre. She also has a claim before the Indian depredations commission in Washington for indemnity on account of the loss of her father's property at the time of the Sioux raid.

## A POLITICAL ROMANCE.

How a Woman's Christian Act Gave the Ballot to the Wyoming Women.

Mrs. Esther Morris obeyed the Scriptural injunction, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and the women of Wyoming were given the ballot. Mrs. Morris was born in New York state 80 years ago, and for over 60 years she has asserted her right to vote. She little dreamed that she would be the "Mother of Wo-



MRS. ESTHER MORRIS

man Suffrage" in Wyoming, but that is the proud place she occupies, and her story, and the story of the origin of woman suffrage in Wyoming, is an interesting one. Mrs. Morris located in Wyoming in 1867, and her kindness soon made her the idol of the miners of South Pass, who declared that she was the "best man in the camp." Her views of woman suffrage became well known, and she was so popular that every man in South Pass would have given her the right to vote had he possessed the power.

One of them did give her the right. He was W. H. Bright, an ex-colonel in the Confederate army who kept a saloon in South Pass. When the territory of Wyoming was organized in 1868, he was elected to the first legislature. He left his wife and baby in a boarding house and went to Cheyenne, where he was elected president of the territorial council. During his absence the baby became ill, and a doctor's bill used up all of Mrs. Bright's money. There were 100 miles of mountain road, piled high with snow, between her and her husband, and before needed funds could reach her she was turned out of the boarding house. Mother Morris heard of the young wife's troubles and like a good Samaritan gave the wife and baby a home.

When Colonel Bright heard of the kindly ministrations of Mother Morris and remembered her longing for the ballot, he entered upon a vigorous woman suffrage campaign. On Nov. 27, 1869, he introduced a bill giving every woman in Wyoming the right to vote and hold office. He met with considerable opposition, but used his great power as president of the council to such good effect that the bill was passed and became a law. The next legislature repealed the law, but Governor J. A. Campbell vetoed the repeal measure, and when Wyoming became a state the law stood and still stands on her statute books. Through Bright's influence Mother Morris was appointed judge of the peace, and it is said she is the only woman in the United States who has held that office.

## Timely Topics

March 23, 1895.

What about the cable? What about the canal? Does the United States Senate believe that other governments will be willing to accept a "dog in the manger" policy and allow the Pacific to be without a cable? Do the Senators for one moment imagine that the Nicaragua Canal will continue to exist merely in the imagination of the world and as a channel only for paper ships? We know not. Hawaii is interested in both schemes to a very great extent because there is no doubt that her commerce will be increased by the completion of one or both of the measures. Nor is Hawaii the only locality to be benefitted. The United States, particularly the States along the eastern and western seaboard will profit by the completion of the canal to a wonderful extent; the merchant marine that has been lying idle will receive an impetus the like of which has not been felt in years. Freight could be so much reduced that thousands of tons would be shipped from New York that would not otherwise leave the warehouses.

We have just received another invoice of the celebrated Dietz Oil Stoves, the same now extensively used in Honolulu and which give universal satisfaction. As a fuel, coal oil is extensively used in the United States and here on account of its cheapness and because of the quickness with which a meal may be cooked. With the Dietz Oil Stove there is absolutely no odor from the burning oil and no danger of explosion. The cost of oil for a meal averages about three cents and when you are through heat and expense ceases. We have never had a word of dissatisfaction from parties using these stoves; on the contrary we are told that they will broil, fry, bake, and roast equally as good as a wood or coal stove and at less expense.

If you contemplate renewing the youth of your dwelling by the use of a little paint, bear this fact in mind: Hendry's Ready Mixed Paint will go further and retain the gloss and color longer than any other ready mixed paint on the market. We have it for inside or outside work in quart, half gallon, and gallon tins. If you want to do a little odd job and do not require the services of a painter get a tin of our paint—always ready for use. If you are, for any reason, opposed to the ready mixed article we can supply you with either English or American lead and raw or boiled oil at the lowest possible price.

The Avery sugar land implements have proven a wonderful saving to the planters here and our sales are constantly increasing. Planters are realizing that economy must be practiced in every department of their plantations and labor saving implements are on the road to success in this respect. We will gladly furnish information and supply photographs to parties interested.

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## In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands

DECEMBER TERM, 1894

BEFORE JUDGE, J. J. DICKLSON, J. AND CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITING, WHO SAT IN PLACE OF MR. JUSTICE FILLAR, ABSENT FROM ILLNESS.

STATIRA A. NEWELL, EFFIE J. NEWELL, CAROLYN A. NEWELL, BLANCHE E. NEWELL, PLAINTIFFS, VS. JOHN M. HORNER, DEFENDANT.

A declaration of an action on a judgment in favor of one who thereafter died is demurrable when brought by the legatee and not by the executor, it not appearing why the executor has not brought suit.

An allegation that the Court in which the judgment was entered was a Court of general jurisdiction is not equivalent to an allegation that it is a Court of Record.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDGE, C. J.

The complaint in this case is as follows: "Statira A. Newell, Effie J. Newell, Carolyn A. Newell, and Blanche E. Newell, the plaintiffs above named complain of John M. Horner, the defendant above named and aver the facts following constituting their cause of action.

"That at the time herein stated the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California in and for the City and County of San Francisco was a Court of general jurisdiction created by the laws of the State of California.

II. "That on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1878, one Thomas Newell commenced his action in said Court against defendant John M. Horner, and one E. L. Beard, by filing his complaint therein and causing summons to be issued, which summons was personally served on this defendant.

III. "That on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1879, the said Thomas Newell recovered judgment against the defendant for the sum of two thousand five hundred and forty-seven and 57-100 (\$2547 57-100) dollars in Gold Coin of the United States with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date thereof until paid together with costs and disbursements incurred in said action amounting to the sum of twenty-six and 25-100 (\$26 25 100) dollars.

IV. "That said judgment has never been paid in full, but the following payments were made thereon by the defendant, viz: The sum of four hundred (\$400 00) dollars, on the 8th day of August, 1882, and the further sum of five hundred (\$500 00) dollars, on the 15th day of January, 1890, and the further sum of five hundred (\$500 00) dollars, on the 28th day of September, 1890, leaving unpaid a part of said judgment amounting inclusive of interest to the sum of four thousand eight and 17-100 (\$4008 17-100) dollars.

V. "That thereafter the said Thomas Newell died, on or about the year 1883, leaving a will wherein and whereby said deceased among other property gave and bequeathed said judgment to the plaintiffs.

VI. "That the plaintiff by their certain deed of assignment dated the 21st day of February, 1893, sold and assigned and set over the said judgment and the moneys due thereunder to Mr. James A. Low, who is now the owner thereof and entitled to receive the proceeds collected thereunder and that this action is prosecuted by these plaintiffs for the benefit of their said assignee James A. Low.

VII. "That the defendant left the State of California on or about the 5th day of December, 1879, and that he has remained absent from the said State ever since said date.

VIII. "That though thereto requested the defendant has failed and neglected and still neglects and refuses to pay said sum due upon said judgment as aforesaid and that there is now due and owing from defendant to plaintiff the said sum of (\$4008 17-100) four thousand eight and 17-100 dollars.

"Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for said sum of (\$4008 17-100) four thousand eight and 17-100 dollars with interest thereon until paid and for his costs of suit and that process issue in accordance with law."

A demurrer was interposed in the Circuit Court First Circuit on three grounds as follows:

"First: That said declaration shows no privity of contract or of obligation between said plaintiffs and said defendant.

"Second: That plaintiffs have no right, as the legatees of the judgment mentioned in said declaration, to maintain an action thereon in their own names.

"Third: That it appears by said declaration that the judgment mentioned therein is barred and outlawed by the statutes of limitations of the State of California, and of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and that no action can law be maintained thereon."

The demurrer was sustained by the Court to which the plaintiffs excepted.

We were not favored with an argument on the various points, plaintiffs' counsel feeling that the complaint was demurrable to some respects, but we were asked to determine whether administration could be granted in this country upon an

estate where only assets were a judgment.

As this question is not raised by the pleadings our opinion upon it would be *obiter dictum* and we would not be authorized to express it.

In order to make our record complete and meet the issues presented we sustain the demurrer upon the first and second grounds. As to the third point we do not feel called upon to decide so important a matter without further argument.

Demurrer sustained.

P. Neumann, Esq., for plaintiffs; C. W. Ashford for defendant.

Honolulu, March 15, 1895, as of December Term, 1894.

### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin Made Life Members.

The officers and trustees of the Library Association held a business meeting Friday night. The Auditing Committee reported that the annual reports of the Treasurer and of the special committee having charge of the Permanent Fund had been examined and found correct.

In recognition of a present of \$500 from Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin were made life members of the Association. This money was received some two or three months ago, but, as there had been no business meeting in the meantime, no formal action had been taken.

A committee having the matter in charge presented a sketch of a proposed enlargement of the building with estimate of the cost. The matter was discussed and recommended to the committee, with instructions to ascertain the cost of a somewhat larger addition.

A proposition to transfer to the Bishop Museum certain scientific works received from the Government was discussed and laid over for further action.

The report of the Treasurer, showing receipts and disbursements for the last quarter, was presented and read. It showed a satisfactory condition of the funds.

### VOLCANO OF KILAUEA.

Concession Granted for its Reproduction at Georgia Exposition.

Mr. E. W. McConnell has secured from the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, from September 18th to December 31st, 1895, a concession for a reproduction of the burning volcano of Kilauea, the largest active volcano in the world, says the advance sheet of the Exposition Department of Publicity. It is situated on the side of Mauna Loa, 4000 feet above sea level, and ten miles from the Pacific. According to Hawaiian mythology, the god of the sea fell in love with Pele, the goddess of fire, and pursued her to Mauna Loa. There she took refuge in the burning volcano of Kilauea. When it is in eruption, Pele is supposed to be angry, and the kahuna or priest offers prayer, with sacrifices of animals or children. The goddess Pele will be represented as rising from the flames when called forth by the incantation of kahuna. She will be personated by a beautiful Hawaiian girl. The court singers of King Kalakaua will sing the religious songs of the Hawaiians.

### AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST.

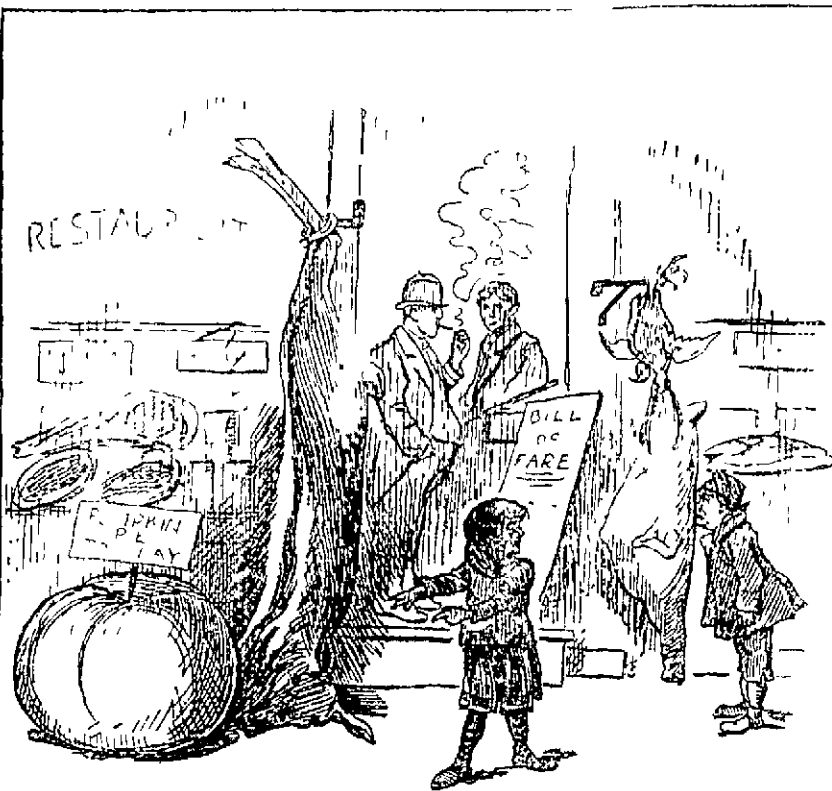
Planters' Labor and Supply Company Employ Dr. Maxwell.

On the next steamer from San Francisco Dr. Maxwell, the agricultural chemist, is expected to arrive here. This gentleman has been engaged by the Planters' Labor and Supply Company. A laboratory will be fitted up in Honolulu—probably in the Judiciary Building—where Dr. Maxwell will prosecute his investigation in agricultural chemistry. This is a step in the right direction. Since the beginning of the sugar industry many of the planters have been working by the rule of thumb method, and, owing to the wonderful fertility of the soil, have done remarkably well; but, unlike the flowing brook, prosperity does not run on forever. Low prices for sugar and decreasing yields have forced the Hawaiian planters to use more exact and economical methods. As soon as Dr. Maxwell gets his laboratory in working order, any of the planters will be able to have their soils analyzed, and receive definite instructions as to what is needed to make the land yield the best possible results.

### New Fruit Store.

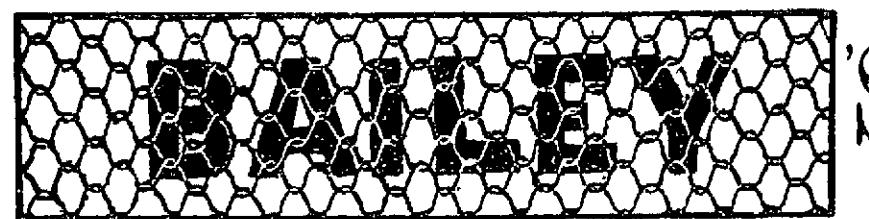
A new business has been opened on King street opposite the Oahu railway depot, and will be known as the California and Hawaiian Fruit and Produce Company, with George Cavenaugh, late of the California Fruit Market, as resident manager.

ADVERTISER 75 cents a month.



PLENTY GOOD ENOUGH.  
Maudie—Wot are yer a saffin' o' that turkey for when here's weseen wot you kin smell o'?  
Tom—Turkey's good enough for me. I ain't no Vanderbilt or Astors!  
—Lito.

## WOVEN WIRE



### HIDDEN WORDS.

Find Hidden Word in Each Line.

THEIR NAME IS MILLIONS?  
An alms of old in me you'll find?  
A friend indeed was I?  
In storm and wreck a help so kind?  
Of hearts to b-I try?

Woven Wire Mattresses which will not rust; Iron Beds which fold; Spiral Springs for upholsterers' use; all made right here in Honolulu by

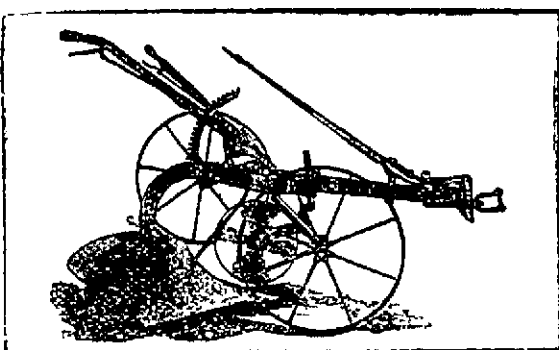
J. S. BAILEY,

The Woven Wire Man, Hotel Street.



## WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LILA MONTZ CREME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGE FOR MRS. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of freckles, blackheads, flesh worms, sunburn, sallowness, and much faster. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1.  
MRS. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, blue. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. PRICE 50 CENTS.  
MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops falling hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. PRICE \$1.  
MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. PRICE \$1.  
MRS. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.  
MRS. NETTIE BARRI-ON, America's Beauty Doctor.  
26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
For sale by H. L. LITTELL & CO. PANAMA, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu. Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.



The above MOLINE WHEEL WALKING PLOWS we now carry in stock and can fill orders for same promptly. They have been thoroughly tried and the fact that we have sold SEVENTEEN on the island of Hawaii alone during the past two months shows that the planters know a good thing when they see it.

We still sell the well-known Hall Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16 inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COMPANY. One of our latest customers says this:

"Send me a 16 inch Hall's Breaker, I have tried other makes lately and find they do not do the work that yours will."

We have all sizes of Plows from 4 to 16 inches; also side hill and furrow Plows.

We have the most complete assortment of Tools of all kinds for clearing sugar or coffee lands.

Our stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and ROPE has been added to lately and we can furnish almost anything needed.

"WAUKEGAN" BARBED WIRE is far ahead of any other make; try it, and you will be surprised with the results. If you prefer galvanized or black plain Fence Wire we have a heavy stock.

If you want a perfect wire stretcher send to

E. O. Hall & Son.

Castle & Cooke Ltd.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

Fire Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

OF BOSTON.

OF BOSTON.

OF BOSTON.

OF BOSTON.

OF BOSTON.

OF BOSTON.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets

Shippers will please take notice that the



AMERICAN BARK

JOHN D. BREWER

Leaves New York on or about MAY 15 for this port, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information, apply to

Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby St., Boston,

Mass., or to

C. BREWER & CO. (LTD.),

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY

manufacture rubber stamps of all

descriptions

## Metropolitan Market

King Street.



Choicest Meats

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.  
1882 q

## BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING

## PHARMACISTS

MADE BY

## Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

## PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

## BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturing, has been obtained, and will be added from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables connected with the establishment where of the cuccan participate. 8213-q

## W. H. RICE,

## STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

## Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr. Norman Stallion..... Captain Grant Native bred Stallion..... Boswell  
ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

## Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to

1893-14 W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

THEO. H. DAVIES

HAROLD JANION.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany,

LIVERPOOL

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

### Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1893

\$11,044,067 10 00

1—Authorized Capital, £2,000,000 2 5 4  
Subscribed ..... 2,750,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 687,500 0 18  
2—Fire Funds ..... 2,844,112 11 07  
3—Life and Annuity Funds ..... 8,643,445 10 1  
Total ..... \$11,044,067 10 00

Revenue Fire Branch ..... 1,555,462 2  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches ..... 1,234,974 18 2  
Total ..... 2,790,437 0 8

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of cash other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## TRANS - - ATLANTIC

### Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs-

marks ..... 8,980,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies ..... 85,000,000

Total ..... Reichsmarks 107,650,000

## NORTH GERMAN

### Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Reichs-

marks ..... 8,980,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies ..... 85,000,000

Total ..... Reichsmarks 107,650,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above

two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are

prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Mer-

chandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also

Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the har-

bor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most

favorable terms. H. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

1886 17

## The Liverpool and London and Globe

### INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Assets ..... £ 40,000,000

Net Income ..... 5,079,000

Claims Paid ..... £1,565,000

Takes Risks Against Loss or Damage by Fire

on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwelling

and Furniture, on the most favorable terms

1882-q

## Bishop & Co.

### INSURANCE

### Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

## INSURANCE

### Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

## Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000,

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

17

## MARINE INSURANCE



## TO MEMORY OF C. L. CARTER.

Remarks of Members of Honolulu Bar Association.

HIS NAME AND MEMORY WILL LIVE.

Robertson, Neumann, Hatch and Kane  
Speak of Personal Loss—"No Finer  
Type of Manhood Exists"—"Ac-  
cused His Life When Duty Called."

Owing to lack of space the AD-  
VERTISER was unable to publish  
the full text of the addresses deliv-  
ered at the recent meeting of the  
Honolulu Bar Association occa-  
sioned by the death of Charles L.  
Carter and Henry N. Castle. Be-  
low is given the stenographic re-  
port of the remarks made by Messrs.  
Robertson, Hatch, Neumann and  
Kane:

Mr. A. G. M. Robertson said in pre-  
sented the resolutions: "May it  
please Your Honors, at a recent meet-  
ing of the bar Judge Perry, Mr. Kane  
and myself were appointed a commit-  
tee to prepare and present resolutions  
concerning the death of two of the  
members of our bar, Mr. Charles L.  
Carter and Mr. Henry N. Castle. This  
is a sad proceeding and it is fit-  
ting and proper that we, members of  
the bar, should thus assemble and  
note the passing in succession  
from this life of our fellow mem-  
bers. It is sad, indeed, when we  
think that two such young men  
should be taken from this life just as  
they were entering upon careers so  
full of promise of great results; so-  
rrowful when we think what might  
have been. I will take this opportu-  
nity to express my personal regret at  
Mr. Carter's death. I have known  
him from boyhood, and at one time  
we were schoolmates together at the  
Fort street school. At that time, if I  
recollect rightly, Charles was not of a  
very studious disposition; in later  
years, however, he must have over-  
come that failing, for in his arguments  
at the bar he was always thorough  
and showed deep research. I have  
not been thrown in contact with him  
in the Court, but from what I have  
seen of him, I am free to say he  
showed more than ordinary legal  
ability. As a man, he was manly,  
honest, courteous and popular; as a  
speaker, he was fluent, graceful  
and interesting; as one of the recent  
Constitutional Convention I will re-  
member him as a powerful and useful  
member. His tragic end was unex-  
pected and unexpected; but I believe, as  
he believed, that he was laboring in a  
cause that was both noble and just.

Mr. Francis M. Hatch said: It is  
fitting at this time that we should  
offer our slight tribute to the memory  
of our departed friend. "Dead on the  
field of honor," is the proud entry to  
be made against the name of Charles  
Lunt Carter. No words of eulogy can  
add to the brightness of his name. His  
career so full of promise so full of  
hope, his youth and enthusiasm was  
cut short by an unthinking response  
to the call of duty at the very moment  
when he was entering upon a profes-  
sional career so sure to follow obedi-  
ence to the high standard which he  
set to himself and which he so un-  
swervingly followed. Few men have  
more to live for than he had. En-  
dowed so amply by nature and pos-  
sessed of all that makes life desirable,  
a nature so open, genial and so sensi-  
ble; no finer type of manhood exists;  
no more magnificent courage was ever  
displayed by any man in answer to  
the call of duty. Oppressed as we are  
at this time by the acute realization  
of our personal bereavement, we still  
have the consolation of the belief that  
his name and memory will remain  
fresh when ours have long since passed  
into oblivion.

Mr. Paul Neumann said: This is an  
occasion that is sad and unwelcome,  
and yet gratifying in one aspect and  
that is that it enables us, who may  
say that I have been personally an in-  
timate friend of our departed brother,  
to say a few words in his praise, which  
need certainly not be promulgated by  
many, for it is known to all. I had  
the satisfaction of meeting Mr. Carter  
when he first struck out for himself in  
the profession in this town. Our rela-  
tions were naturally friendly; whether  
it was an equality of temper and dis-  
position, at any rate we fell, or I may  
say rather glided, into a smooth  
groove of friendship, which I, on my  
part, have never had occasion to re-  
tract. It is in working with a man in  
the same harness, or being opposed to  
him professionally, where probably all  
the good and all the indifferent points  
of a man may be learned. It is but  
little to say that both from tempera-  
ment, education, intellectual and  
physical qualities, there are few young  
men of Honolulu that were the equal  
of Charles Carter. He showed in his  
professional career that seriousness,  
that brightness, that honesty and that  
loyalty to matters confined to his care  
which make the perfect and the virtu-  
ous lawyer. There is no limit that we  
can set to the possibilities of this  
young man's career. You all know  
how he came to his death. You know  
that a sense of duty called him forth  
at the time to take a risk from which  
no appreciation of the danger could  
have averted him; and that he did  
indeed that noblest thing that can be  
expected of any man—sacrificed his  
life when duty called. I look upon  
the death of Charles Carter as a per-  
sonal loss to me. Our associations  
were of such a nature, both profes-  
sionally and socially, that I can candidly  
and sincerely say that I had the high-  
est appreciation both for his character  
and his attainments. What might have  
become of him, we cannot say. His  
book of life is closed and sealed. A  
loss it might be truly said to this en-  
tire community; a loss perhaps to  
larger countries; and he chosen to  
take up his abode in other parts, not  
put up like our little realm here, and  
yet I may say again, for what higher  
aim can any one seek; what higher

destiny fulfil, than to fall as a sacrifice  
for a good cause. Charles Carter had  
singularly and prominently noble  
qualities. He was not alone genial,  
as my brother Hatch has remarked, in  
his intercourse with men of his own  
station, but to those who were be-  
neath him; and I am sure that he was  
devoted to that servility to those who  
were placed above him in life's station  
which is a distinguishing mark of a  
gentleman. It is a pity that such a  
man has been cut off in the prime of  
his young life, with all the blossom-  
ing possibilities of every success in  
the right direction be ore him. Under  
these circumstances, we are prone as  
men to speak sentimentally; and yet,  
who can without grief look upon the  
position of this young man; the suc-  
cess that he had already attained  
through his honest endeavors in his  
profession; the family that he began  
to rear around him; the affection of a  
loyal wife, the promise of two bloom-  
ing children. I presume it is true of  
Charles Carter, as it is true of all other  
men, that a man is that which his  
breeding, his surroundings and his  
connections make him. Charles Lunt  
Carter, the son of a man who certain-  
ly has gained a great deal by his un-  
tiring efforts for this country, has fol-  
lowed the path of his father. I be-  
lieve that, in spite of all that self-  
impulse which we have for bettering  
our condition, there was in his heart  
a vast amount of love for this  
country, and his constant aim was  
how to become useful to his country  
and to his neighbors. It is a small tribute, Your Hon-  
ors, that we can pay to a member of  
our profession, that, leaving aside our  
secular business we still devote this  
little time, and call it the ceremony of  
perpetuating in the records of the  
Court the memory of one of our de-  
ceased brothers. If any body has de-  
served that at our hands I think it is  
the deceased member of this bar. I  
do sincerely hope that to his mother  
and his near relatives consolation will  
come from the fact, that no man  
could have lived much better, and no  
man could certainly have died better.  
To his wife, may I express the hope  
that you join with me in wishing that  
which she has lost in this sacrifi-  
ce will be made up to her in the  
promise that her children give her."

## COMMITTED FOR ARSON.

J. K. Nakookoo Held for Causing  
the Kaahumanu Street Fire.

The case against J. K. Nakoo-  
koo, charged with setting fire to  
the Foster property on Kaahumanu  
street during the early part of Janu-  
ary last, was heard by Judge  
Perry on Friday. Deputy Marshal  
Brown represented the Govern-  
ment and succeeded in having the  
accused committed for trial to the  
Circuit Court. Nakookoo was ad-  
mitted to bail in the sum of \$2500,  
a number of natives furnishing the  
security.

Read the following extract from a  
letter of Chas. M. Gifford, of Reed ey,  
Fresno Co., Cal. "It is with pleasure  
I tell you that by one day's use of  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I was  
relieved of a very severe cold. My  
head was completely stopped up and  
I could not sleep at night. I can  
recommend this remedy." A cold  
nearly always starts in the head and  
afterwards extends to the throat and  
lungs. By using this remedy freely  
as soon as the cold has been con-  
tracted it will cure the cold at once  
and prevent it from extending to the  
lungs. For sale by all medical dealers,  
BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents.



**Ayer's PILLS**  
Best Family Medicine  
CURE  
Sick Headache, Constipation,  
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER TROUBLES.

Purely Vegetable. Easy to Take.  
The delicate sugar-coating of Ayer's Pills  
dissolves immediately on reaching the stom-  
ach, and permits the full strength of each  
ingredient to be speedily assimilated. As a  
purgative, either for travellers or as a family  
medicine, Ayer's Pills are the best in the  
world.

**AYER'S PILLS,**  
Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.  
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE  
World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name  
"Ayer's Pills" is blown in the glass of each  
of our bottles.  
HOLLISTER & CO. DRUG COMPANY,  
Agents for Hawaiian Islands

## NEWS FROM MAUI AND KAUAI.

Young Hee Arraigned on a Second  
Charge of Bribery.

FAST TRIP OF THE J. D. SPECKELS.

Chapter of Accidents at Hamakua-poko—  
Mikahala Passengers Have an Excit-  
ing Time—Mahee Sugar Company's  
Mill Stops Grinding—Society Notes.

MAUI, March 23.—On Wednesday,  
the 20th, Young Hee was arraigned  
a second time for bribery, before the  
Waialuku Police Court. Lawyer Chil-  
lingworth made a motion to the effect  
that as the second charge was a part  
of the evidence of the first case it  
should be dismissed. Judge Heleku-  
nui heard the arguments and then  
postponed his decision to Friday,  
when he overruled the Chillingworth  
motion and set the 28th inst. as the  
date for the trial of the second case.

During the week a chapter of ac-  
cidents has occurred at Hamakua-poko  
and vicinity. On Monday Ethel Gil-  
hus fell on the veranda of her home  
and broke her arm. On Tuesday an  
ox fell on Kaanama Tilton and broke  
his leg in two places. During the  
same day at Kuluani, the fly wheel  
of the steam plow broke, seriously  
cutting a Portuguese who was in at-  
tendance.

W. P. A. Brewer of San Mateo, an  
old-time resident of Makawao, is visit-  
ing Haleakala ranch.

It is reported that on April 1st  
Deputy Sheriff Dickey will have  
charge of Makawao district, and that  
Deputy King will return to his old  
stamp-pug-ground, Waialuku.

Last night, the 22d, Oaf Larsen of  
Makawao, died at Waialuku hospital,  
of Bright's disease. He came from  
Norway some fifteen years ago and  
has plied his vocation as a blacksmith  
ten years on Kauai, at Kalua and  
Waialeale, and for the last five years  
has resided at Waialuku. He was  
unmarried and about 45 years of  
age. His funeral will take place this  
afternoon at the hospital.

On Friday evening, the 22d, the Y.  
P. C. E. Society gave a "flower social"  
in the parlors of the Paia Foreign  
church. There was a pleasing and  
fitting programme of musicals,  
music and tableaux, much enjoyed by  
those present.

The steamer Claudine did not touch  
at Kahului last Saturday, probably  
on account of nasty weather.

During the week a Honolulu  
schooner landed a cargo of lumber at  
Kauai, consigned to James Waldvogel,  
manager of the T. E. Davies & Co.  
Paia store. Mr. Waldvogel is to con-  
duct a lumber yard in connection with  
his store.

The J. D. Speckels has made an-  
other speedy trip—10 days from the  
Gohler Gate. Captain Christensen  
arrived in Kahului on the 19th inst.,  
bringing general merchandise, con-  
signed for the most part to the Haiku  
Sugar Company. The Speckels re-  
turns today laden with Paia and  
Hamakua-poko sugar.

During the 21st instant the bark  
Hesper, under-masted master arrived in  
Kahului, 12 days from San Francisco.  
She came in ballast, but will return  
in about a fortnight laden with sugar.

Weather: Generally pleasant since  
Wednesday.

## ROUGH WEATHER ON KAUAI.

St. Patrick's Day Celebrated—So-  
cial and Business Life.

KAUAI, March 11.—The sea has been  
running very high for the past few  
days, in consequence of which the only  
safe harbors for steamers or other ves-  
sels were at Hanalei and Makawale.  
At Nawiliwili, Friday evening, March  
10th inst., the Mikahala experienced  
great difficulty in taking her passen-  
gers aboard. One of her boats loaded  
with cabin passengers became unman-  
ageable and a second boat was sent to  
her assistance. This boat also became  
unmanageable, the sailors being ut-  
terly unable to make any headway  
against the furious winds and waves.  
A third boat was dispatched out with  
no better success than the others. A  
cask was then thrown overboard with  
a line attached to it, which, fortu-  
nately, was in the boats reached and  
made fast to, when they were hauled  
in by the donkey engine on the  
steamer with some difficulty. It was  
about 9 o'clock when the steamer  
weighed anchor. Mr. and Mrs. Wm.  
Easie were among the passengers for  
whose safety some anxiety was felt  
here.

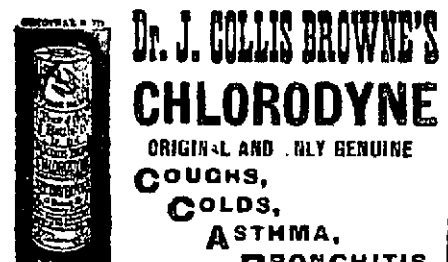
Wednesday afternoon the 13th inst.,  
Mrs. John Toms and daughter Ger-  
trude, of Kapa, narrowly escaped  
serious results from a runaway ac-  
cident.

A brilliant assemblage of Kauai's  
"400" gathered at Kealia Saturday the  
18th, in response to invitations issued  
by Dr. John Weddick, to attend a  
grand ball given in honor of Erin's  
Saint Patrick. The hall was beauti-  
fully decorated with ferns and  
flowers. The feature of the evening  
was the instrumental selection, given  
as "extras" between the dances. A piano  
solo was rendered by Mrs. Ernest Lin-  
demann, of Waialua, and two duets by  
Mrs. Lindemann and Mrs. J. B. Al-  
lander, of Lihue. The ladies were  
heartily applauded for the unexpected  
musical treat. A recitation by Miss  
Alfred Kitchin was nicely rendered  
and well received. All parts of Kauai,  
from Mauna to Lihue were well rep-  
resented and the affair was an unqual-  
ified success.

The following will leave by the Jas.  
Mahee Tuesday, the 19th, weather  
permitting: Gen. M. Chun-hill, Mrs.  
M. C. Pratt, guests of Colonel Spauld-  
ing.

Mrs. George E. Fairchild and Miss  
Kate Fairchild, mother and sister of  
the manager of the Mahee Sugar Com-  
pany; Mrs. Neumann with her niece,  
Miss Nellie and Alice Kitchin, with  
Miss Ellen Wilder, will remain over  
until the weather moderates. They  
are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. B.  
Mahee.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth  
Kamakee Cummins, of Honolulu, to  
Mr. George H. Fairchild, of Kealia, is  
announced. The many friends of this  
popular young gentleman will be  
pleased to learn that he is soon to join  
the ranks of the benedicti. His ac-  
complished fiancée is favorably known  
through the entire group as a young  
lady of sterling worth and character.  
The Mahee Sugar Company's mill  
at Kealia has stopped grinding for a  
couple of three weeks, to enable those  
in charge to put in a new steel flume  
to replace the old modern one, which  
has done service for the past twelve  
years. Chief Engineer Wm. Easie  
and wife left for Honolulu last week.  
Mr. Easie will visit the Ewa Planta-  
tion during his absence.  
Mr. C. B. Mahee and wife are visit-  
ing Mrs. Mahee's relatives at Hanalei,  
and will be away for a week.  
The weather continues cold and dry,  
with a wind blowing from N.E.



**Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN'S  
CHLORODYNE**  
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE  
COUGHS,  
COLDS,  
ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE—  
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated  
publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN  
was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORO-  
DYNE, that the whole story of the defendant  
Freeman was a deliberate untrue, and he re-  
gretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The  
Times, July 13, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE  
is a liquid medicine which assures a PALE  
of EVERY KIND affords a calm, refreshing sleep  
WITHOUT HEADACHE, and LAXATIVES  
he nervous system when exhausted. IS THE  
GREAT SPECIFIC FOR  
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHCEA

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LON-  
DON, REPORT that it acts as a CHARM, one  
dose generally sufficient.  
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,  
states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED  
ME OF DIARRHCEA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE  
is the best remedy for  
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER,  
TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE  
has been used with success in  
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, IDIOTIC  
PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE  
SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many  
UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS.  
N.B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE  
CHLORODYNE BEARS on the GOVERN-  
MENT STAMP the NAME of the INVENTOR—  
DR. J. COLLIS BROWN. 3/6 IN BOTTLES  
is 12/6 IN DOZ. and 1/4 6/6 IN ALL CHEMISTS.  
SOLE MANUFACTURER,  
J. T. DAVENPORT,  
31 Great Russell Street, London, C.W.



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BALM OF ANISEED**  
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOG-  
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sale throughout the world indicates its in-  
estimable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS Sell It.

Those who have not already given it a trial  
should do so at once.  
In peace and cottage alike, Powell's Balm of  
Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH  
REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole  
civilized world proclaims its great worth.  
Lessons the phlegm immediately. Night cough  
quicker relieved. See trade mark as above on  
each wrapper.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars  
Road, London," on the government stamp.  
Beware of imitations. Established 1844.  
Squatters and farmers when ordering their  
stores should not omit this time-honored cough  
remedy.

FOR A COUGH—POWELL'S BALM OF  
ANISEED FOR ANTHRA, INFLUENZA, etc.  
Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout  
the Australian, New Zealand and Cape Colonies.  
Bottles in 1/6 and 2/6.

Agents for Honolulu,  
Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.  
1833-201

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FOR SALE!  
Landlord's Sale of Goods Dis-  
trained for Rent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that I shall, upon FRIDAY, the  
29th day of March 1895, at 12 o'clock  
noon, at the Thomas' Block on King  
street, in Honolulu, in the premises now  
occupied by the Holomua Pub-  
lishing Company, sell the Plant of the Holomua  
Publishing Company, including all  
presses, type, cases, paper, freighting  
and all and sundry of the goods, chattels  
and effects of the said Holomua Pub-  
lishing Company, the same having been  
heretofore distrained by me for rent.

E. B. THOMAS,  
By his Agent B. C. Allen.  
Dated Honolulu, December 4th, 1894

**Jas. F. Morgan,**  
3943 1637-td AUCTIONEER.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a  
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for men, women and children  
is indisputably the best tonic.  
But it has its disadvantages  
its unpleasant effects. That is  
in the forms in which it is  
usually prepared. It causes  
constipation, discolors the teeth  
(a great objection). Conse-  
quently it makes enemies out  
of its friends. There is, in fact,  
but one preparation of iron  
which is free from any objec-  
tionable results. This valu-  
able remedy is

## Brown's Iron Bitters

which can be taken by the  
youngest child with impunity  
It is the best strengthening  
medicine for all ages. In  
cases of malaria, weak-  
ness, low fever, spring  
fever, overwork, its  
effects are wonder-  
ful. It rebuilds the  
system and en-  
riches the  
blood.

A FEW BOTTLES OF THIS REMEDY RESTORE  
HEALTH, BRING COLOR TO THE CHEEKS AND  
STRENGTH TO THE MUSCLES. IT IS UN-  
EQUALED AS AN APPETIZER. WON'T STAIN  
THE TEETH.

But get the genuine. Reli-  
able druggists will not sub-  
stitute, but it pays to use  
caution. Two crossed red  
lines on wrapper mean  
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